[Shri Chimanbhai Mehta]

in Pakistan for the same range between Rs. 12|- and Rs. 16.50. Thus the price difference is almost double. Synthetic textiles are much cheaper there. In the neighbouring countries they are cheaper and from Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan, millions of metres of synthetic textiles are smugled into India. It is officially recorded by the Customs authorities that during the last three years, only from one center of smuggling, namely, Dubai, textiles worth Rs. 1,200 crores are smuggled into India. The Director of Revenue Intelligence has mentioned in his records that the rate of duty on man-made fabric yarn and fibre is very low in Bangladesh and Nepal as compared to the duty in our country. The rate of duty there is very low. Synthetic textiles are very much costly in India as compared to the synthetic textiles-producing countries like USA, Western Europe, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, etc. For example, the price of polyester filament yarn is Rs. 19,500 per tonne in U.S.A. while in India the price is Rs. 1,47,000, that is, more than 700 per cent. The main reason for such a high price is the high rate of Excise Duty on polyester filament yarn. Polyester filament yarn which should cost Rs. 32|- per kg., as ex-factory level is charged an Eexcise Duty of Rs. 34|- per kg., that is, 275 per cent. Officially admitted duty percentage was also found to be higher which does not take into account the capital cost, interest rates and the input cost. They also admit that it is 115 per cent. As I have said, the Excise Duty on polyester filament yarn is Rs. 84|- in India, while in Pakistan it is only Rs. 5|- per kg.! Import duty on polyester filament yarn in India is 225 per cent + Rs. 84/- of counter vailing duty while in Pakistan it is 26 per cent + Rs. 20|- per kg. of protection duty. The import duty on MFG and PTA, the intermediate materials used for the production of synthetic yarn, in Pakistan is 17 per cent while in India it is 158 and 195 per cent respectively. Our rates of Excise Duty are also higher, 10 to 17 times more, as compared to the other countries. Therefore, smuggling is a very attractive business. If you can prevent this smuggling, then you would be able to give job to about four lakh workers in the organised mill industry and several lakhs of workers in the other sectors, who would be able to produce 200 crore metres of cloth. This is the most important thing. But the Government is not considering that. The Government should try to remove these disparities. We have suggested that the Government should remove the excise duty on polyester filament yarn. The Government might lose Rs. 650 crores. But with the higher production of textiles, Government will earn Rs. 1300 crores. For that, you must fight against the powerful smugglers' lobby. Thank you.

MOTION OF THANKS OF THE PRESIDENT ADDRESS—CONTD.

श्री वीर्जा इर्शादबेग (गुजरात) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदया, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर रखे गए आभार प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते हुए कल मैंने आपके माध्यम से सरकार की चलाई जाने वाली नीतियों के संबध में अपना वक्तव्य देते हुए कहा था कि जबसे प्रधान मंत्री राजीव गांधी ने इस देश का कार्यभार संभाला है, तबसे लगातार आज तक देश को एक सही दिशा में, विकास की दिशा में और प्रगति की दिशा में ले जाने का एक सक्षम प्रयास किया है। यह अलग बात है कि देश के भीतरी क्षेत्रों में से और विदेशों की कई ताकतों ने इसे कमजोर बनाने का और इसे तोड़ने का प्रयास किया। लेकिन यह हमारी कांग्रेस सरकार का सक्षम प्रयास हमेशा रहा है और आने वाले दिनों में भी वह हमेशा ऐसी ताकतों का मुकाबला बड़े संघर्षपूर्ण वातावरण में बड़ी सक्षमता से करेगी।

महोदया, मैंने कल कुछ आंकड़े देकर सरकार की जो सिद्धियां हैं उन्हें बताने का प्रयास किया था। राजीव गांधी ने जिस दिन कार्यभार संभाला था, उसी दिन देश के समक्ष उन्होंने देश की शिक्षा नीति में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन करने का जो

आश्वासन दिया था उसको निभाने के लिए नई शिक्षा नीति लागू की। उसके बारे में कल मैंने चर्चा करते हुए कहा था कि देश की विकास गाथा में यह एक स्वर्णिम परिवर्तन साबित होगा। मैं प्रधान मंत्री श्री राजीव गांधी के उन शब्दों को यहां उद्धृत करना चाहूंगा। राजीव गांधी जी ने नई शिक्षा नीति के बारे में कहा था कि नई शिक्षा नीति हमारे प्राचीन मूल्यों को और सुदृढ़ करने का प्रयास है और सबसे बढ़कर यह नीति भौतिकतावाद की बाढ़ में भारतीयता को बनाए रखने में सक्षम है।

माननीया, इस नीति ने हमारे नैतिक मूल्यों में बढ़ते हुए ह्रास और समाज में फैली अदूरदर्शिता के कारण पाठ्यक्रम में समुचित फेर-बदल करने की आवश्यकता को उजागर किया है ताकि सामाजिक और नैतिक मूल्यों के विकास के लिए शिक्षा को एक शक्तिशाली माध्यम बनाया जा सके। यह नीति रूढ़िवादिता, धार्मिक कट्टरता, हिंसा, अन्ध-विश्वास और भाग्य-वादिता को दूर करने में सहायक होगी, यह मेरा संपूर्ण विश्वास है।

माननीया, राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता का अभियान और बच्चे जो कि स्कूल की पढ़ाई बीच में ही छोड़ देते हैं, उनके भविष्य को हमने प्राथमिकता देने का प्रयास किया है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि आपरेशन ब्लैक बोर्ड जो स्कूलों में आरम्भ किया जा रहा है, वह सिर्फ ब्लेक बोर्ड प्राप्त कराने के लिए ही कार्यक्रम नहीं है, किन्तु एक मानसिकता तथा आचरण का परिचायक है। यह उपयुक्त लोगों द्वारा ठीक समय पर, समुचित बना और सही ढंग से काम करने का एक प्रतीक है। मैं यह भी याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था। जब एक लड़के को आप शिक्षित करते हैं तो आप एक व्यक्ति को शिक्षित करते हैं और जब एक लड़की को आप शिक्षित करते हैं तो उसके पूरे परिवार को शिक्षित करते हैं। इसी भावना को सामने रखते हुए नयी शिक्षा नीति ने लड़कियों, को, महिलाओं को शिक्षित करने का जो अभियान उसमें चलाया है मैं समझता हूं इससे देश को एक नयी विकास की दिशा मिलेगी। सामाजिक परिवर्तन को एक नयी दिशा प्राप्त होगी। इसी विचारधारा के अन्तर्गत महिलाओं का स्तर तथा अधिकार, मौलिक परिवर्तन आदि के भरसक प्रयास इस नीति में हैं। महिलाओं के कल्याण के क्षेत्र में भी सरकार का प्रयास पीछे नहीं रहा। असंगठित क्षेत्र में महिलाओं की जो समस्याएं हैं उनकी जानकारी मिलने के लिए, उनका विशलेषण करने के लिए आगामी दिवसों में उस पर कार्यक्रम बनाने के लिए सरकार ने एक राष्ट्रीय कमीशन नियुक्त किया है। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस दलील का मैं खंडन करना चाहूंगा कि विपक्ष के कई मित्र इस बात को लेकर चलते हैं कि विपक्ष के साथ हमारा सहयोग नहीं है। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि यह जो कमीशन बना है इस कमीशन की अध्यक्षा हमारी इसी सदन की सदस्या ईला भट्ट बहन हैं। वह हमारी पार्टी की सदस्या नहीं हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि देश के जो तमाम वर्ग हैं उन तमाम वर्गों का समुचित विकास हो और उस विकास के लिए हमें किसी का भी अगर सहयोग लेना पड़ेगा उसका सहयोग लेने के लिए हम तैयार हैं। न सिर्फ शब्दों में, न सिर्फ भावनाओं में बल्कि हमने उसको हकीकतों के फलक में ले जाने की कोशिश की है। समाज में वह चाहे किसी पार्टी से संबंध रखता हो, चाहे किसी विचारधारा से सम्बन्ध रखता हो अगर किसी काम के लिए एक व्यक्ति उपयोगी है तो उसका सहयोग लेने में हमें कोई हिचकिचाहट नहीं है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने ऐसी सक्षम महिला को कार्य भार सौंपा है।

देश का जो कमजोर वर्ग है, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और अल्प संख्यक लोग हैं उनको एक स्तर से ऊपर उठाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सरकार ने कई वर्षों से इसका भरसक प्रयास किया था। उसके नतीजे हमने देखे हैं। उनको ऊपर उठाने के लिए कार्यक्रम कई प्रकार के चलाये हैं। उनके नतीजे भी देखे हैं। उनके जीवन स्तर को, उनके सामाजिक स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने की कोशिश की गई

[श्री मोर्जा इर्शाद बेग]

है । लेकिन आज भी समाज में ऐसी भावनाओं को लेकर कई तत्व मौजूद हैं, आज भी देश के कई क्षेत्रों में ऐसे लोग मौजूद हैं जो उनको ऊपर उठाना नहीं चाहते हैं । उनकी जो तरक्की हो रही है उसमें वह अवरोध पैदा करना चाहते हैं । इस सरकार ने सम्पूर्ण प्रयास किया है ऐसे लोगों का समाज के अन्य लोगों के स्तर पर लाने का नये कार्यक्रम देकर, नयी आर्थिक नीति देकर । शेडयूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के साथ-साथ एक और अंग है माइनोरिटी कम्यूनिटी का । उनको भी, देश के जो अन्य लोगों का स्तर है उस स्तर के साथ लाने का प्रयास करने के लिए 15 सूत्री कार्यक्रम दिया गया है । मुझे अत्यन्त खेद है इस बात पर कि विपक्ष के कई मित्रों को और खासकर बी.जे.पी पार्टी को और उसके अध्यक्ष जो इस हाउस के आनरेबल मैम्बर हैं आडवाणी जी, उनको इस पर आपत्ति है । जिस दिन इस कार्यक्रम की बात इस सदन में चली थी आडवाणी जी ने इस बात को क्रिटीसाईज किया था । उन्होंने यह कहा था कि सरकार का जो अभिगम 15, सूत्री कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है वह कार्यक्रम सरकार के इस अभिगम को अभिप्रेत करता है कि माइनोरिटी को फेवर कर रहा है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इतनी संकीर्ण मनोदशा लेकर क्यों चलते हैं । माइनोरिटी को सिर्फ नाम इसलिए दिया गया है कि देश की पापुलेशन के एक सैक्शन को अलग करके बताया गया है कि यह दूसरों से कहां तक नीचे है ।

संविधान की भावना है कि देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक में कभी भी यह भावना न पनपे कि अन्य लोगों से, अन्य नागरिकों से, उसको निम्न स्तर पर अपना जीवन चलाना पड़ रहा है । इसी बात को उजागर करने के लिए जब सरकार कोई कार्यक्रम लाती है तो कुछ लोग उसका विरोध करने लगते हैं । यह कौन-सी संस्कृति है ? कौन सी मानसिकता है ? यही कारण है कि देश की जनता ने शासन आपके हाथों में नहीं दिया है । जो पार्टी देश की एकता को तोड़ना चाहती है, देश की अखण्डता को तोड़ना चाहती है, उसके हाथ में हमारे देश के लोग सत्ता कैसे दे सकते हैं ? दूरदर्शन के मध्यम से जब एक प्रयास किया गया कि ऐसे साम्प्रदायिक लोगों का मुखोटा क्या है और देश की जनता को यह बताने की कोशिश की गई कि इनका असली स्वरूप क्या है तो इन लोगों ने हंगामा मचा दिया । आपको हकीकत बताने की कोशिश की जाती है तो आप हंगामा करते हैं । हमारे देश की जनता जानती है कि देश की एकता को तोड़ने में, देश के लोगों के बीच में साम्प्रदायिक भावना पैदा करने में और इस प्रकार का भयंकर वातावरण बनाने में आपका कितना योगदान रहा है । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री श्री राजीव गांधी की सरकार और कांग्रेस का यह प्रयास है कि तमाम लोगों का स्तर ऊंचा हो और जो इसमें कमजोर और आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं उनको ऊपर उठाया जाये ।

महोदया, आखिर में मैं यही कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार देश के अन्दर उन्नति के कार्यक्रम चला रही है और अन्तरर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में जो नीति पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने चलाई थी, महात्मा गांधी ने जिस नीति को चलाया था, उसी नीति को पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने आगे चलाया । संसार को गुटनिरपेक्षता की नीति हमने दी और उसी नीति को आज हम आगे चला रहे हैं । राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में ठीक ही कहा कि जब हमने गुटनिरपेक्षता की नीति अपनाई तो विश्व के कई राष्ट्र हमारे साथ नहीं थे, हम अल्प संख्या में थे । लेकिन आज हमारे प्रयासों के कारण विश्व का दो तिहाई हिस्सा हमारे साथ है और इतने राष्ट्र हमारी इस नीति का समर्थन करते हैं । इस गुटनिरपेक्षता की नीति को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए इस देश की महान नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी ने जो प्रयास किये उसके लिए मैं उन्हें सलाम करता हूं । ऐसे महान् नेता ने विश्व को दिखा दिया कि ऐसे तमाम राष्ट्र जिनका शोषण किया जाता है, उनका शोषण अब नहीं किया जा सकता है । रंगभेद नीति जिसका कभी हम शिकार हुए थे, हमने विरोध किया और इस रंगभेद की नीति को समाप्त करने के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फलक

पर प्रयास किये । कुछ बड़ी ताकतों को यह अच्छा नहीं लगता । उनका यह प्रयास रहता है कि जिस गुट निरपेक्षता की नीति को हम चला रहे हैं और जो विकासशील राष्ट्र इस नीति के साथ हमारे साथ चलना चाहते हैं उनको तोड़ा जाय और उस नीति को दरहम-बरहम करने की कोशिश करते रहे हैं । लेकिन हम उनके सामने झुके नहीं हैं । हमने साउथ अफ्रीका में रंगभेद की नीति को समाप्त करने के लिए और वहां के काले लोगों की स्वतंत्रता के लिए सहयोग दिया है और इसीलिए एक अफ्रीकन कोष का सर्जन किया । इस पर भी कुछ लोग टीका-टिप्पणी करते हैं । लेकिन हमें दुनिया के देशों का समर्थन मिल रहा है । विश्व के तमाम लोग हमें सहयोग दे रहे हैं । वे इस नीति में हमारे साथ हैं ।

अन्त में, महोदया, मैं एक बात और कहकर खत्म करना चाहता हूं । हमारे देश में जो विपक्षी दल हैं, जनता पार्टी के नेता यहां पर बैठे हैं, तेलगु देशम के नेता यहां पर मजबत हैं, श्री राजीव गांधी जी ने जब शासन की बागडोर सम्भाली तो एक साल तक आपको उनकी नीति अच्छी लगी, लेकिन मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि उसके बाद क्या हो गया ? मैं इन्हीं के नेताओं के कथन को यहां पर कोट करना चाहता हूं । किस तरह से ये लोग अपना मुखौटा बदलते रहते हैं, गिरगिट की तरह से अपना रंग बदलते रहते हैं, यह बताना चाहता हूं ।

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA (Andhra Pradesh): You should realise why people have changed.

SHRI MIRZA IRSHAD BAIG: मैं बताता हूं कि रामाराव क्या कहते हैं, रामकृष्ण हेगडे ने राजीव गांधी जी के बारे में क्या कहा । मडम मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कोट करना चाहता हूं :

"Indian Express reported on October 19, 1985 that Mr. Ramakrishna Hegde, Chief Minister of Karnataka, had praised Mr. Ganhdi generally at a Press Club lunch in New Delhi. Mr. N. T. Rama Rao had also spoken in a similar way and said that Mr. Gandhi's rise to Prime Ministership has way and said that led to a qualitative change in the Centre-State relations.

आगे चलकर वे कहते हैं कि :

"Mr. Hegde even identified some of his qualities when he said that Mr. Gandhi means business took decisions, solved problems, and was more tolera-ant of the Opposition. Mr. N. T. Rama Rao said that Mr. Gandhi took a keen interest in knowing and knowing doing things."

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: That was past.

SHRI MIRZA IRSHAD BAIG: But why have you change your strategy, under what impression? These people have to do this heart-searching.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Not only you, every leaders has to make this heart-searching.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTTION (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): He says you change like chameleon.

श्री मीर्जा इर्शाद बेग : मैं यह बता रहा हूं कि किस तरह ये अपना रंग बदलते हैं । पहले उनके लिए वे सही थे लेकिन बाद में कुछ ताकतों के दबाव में आकर, बाहरी ताकतों के दबाव में आकर जो सी. आई. ए. के माध्यम से चाहते हैं कि राजीव गांधी की सरकार को डिस्टेब्लाइज्ड किया जाए, उनके दबाव में आकर अपने विचारों में परिवतन करना चाहते हैं । यह बात है कि जब-जब समय आया तब तक हमने इस बात को प्रतिस्थापित किया, नीतियों के साथ प्रतिस्थापित किया है, मैंने आंकड़े देकर यह प्रतिस्थापित करने का प्रयत्न किया है कि हमको आप बतलाइये कि आर्थिक क्षेत्र में हम कहां विफल रहे हैं ।

. . . (व्यवधान) . . .

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Why did your Prime Minister give a certificate to CIA?

श्री मीर्जा इर्शाद बेग : इसलिए मान्यवर, मैं आप की अनुमति से आखिरी बात कहकर खत्म करना चाहता हू । मुझे एक बात याद आती है। इतनी सारी बातें होने के बावजूद, इतनी सारी सरकार की सफलताओं के बावजूद, देश में और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में इस सरकार के कार्यक्रमों और उसकी विकास योजनाओं को इतनी सराहना मिलने के बावजूद भी विपक्ष के दिमाग में क्या बात है यह मैं नहीं जान सकता हूं । लेकिन मझे एक बाद याद आती है ... (**व्यवधान**)...

श्री बी. सत्यनारायण रेड्डी : (आंध्र प्रदेश) : सरकार बिगड़ गई, खराब हो गई ।

श्री मीर्जा इर्शाद बेग : यह तो बता दिया हमने पंचायत के इलेक्शन में, बता दिया गुंटूर में, लोगों ने बता दिया ।... (**व्यवधान**) ... आप किन लोगों के साथ सहयोग करते हैं यह उन्हें पता है। आप देश को तोड़ने वाली ताकतों के साथ बैठते हैं यह लोगों को पता है। समय आयेगा जब लोग यह भी बता देंगे कि आपका स्थान कहां है। ... (**व्यवधान**) .. मान्यवर, मैं यह कहना चाहूगा कि एक शराबी था। वह एक रात को शराबखाने में इतना पी गया कि उसे कुछ होश न रहा, बेहोशी का आलम था उस पर रात का अंधकार छा गया, आंधी चलने लगी और बादल घिरकर आ गये इसलिए रात और घनेरी हो गई। रात इतनी घनेरी हो गई कि रास्ता नहीं दीख पाता था । इसलिए शराबी झूमता हुआ गया उसने कहा कि भई मुझे एक लालटेन दे दो ताकि मुझे रास्ता दीख सके।

श्री सुकोमल सेन (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : वह कांग्रेस का मेम्बर था ।

श्री मीर्जा इर्शाद बेग : वह पता कर लीजिए कि वह कौन था। ... (**व्यवधान**) ...

मान्यवर, उसने कोने में रखी हुई एक चीज उठाई और चलने लगा। क्योंकि वह नशे में धुत था इसलिए उसे रास्ता नहीं दीख पाता था। उसने उस लालटेन पर गाली प्रदान करना शुरू कर दिया कि यह कैसी लालटेन है जिसमें से प्रकाश ही नहीं निकलता है, मुझे रास्ता ही नहीं दिखाई देता है। खैर, वह अपने घर पर पहुंचा और सो गया। सुबह महखाने का जो चौकीदार था वह उसके घर पर आया और उसने उसको कहा कि रात को आप कोने में जो पोपट था उसका पिंजरा लेकर आए थे मेहरबानी करके आप उसे वापस कर दीजिए। तो मान्यवर, जो लोग पोपट के पिंजरे से प्रकाश और रास्ता ढूंढना चाहते हैं तो यह उन्हें उससे कैसे मिलेगा? अब वह लोग समझ तो रहे हैं कि हमने लालटेन उठाया है लेकिन उनके हाथ में वास्तव में पोपट का पिंजरा है और उस में से यह लोग प्रकाश ढूंढने की चेष्टा कर रहे हैं और इस चेष्टा में कभी भी यह सफल नहीं हो पाएंगे। देश के लोग इस बात को समझते हैं यह अपने आप नहीं समझते हैं कि वह प्रकाश वाली चीज को नहीं उठाए हुए हैं लेकिन पोपट का पिंजरा इन्होंने उठाया हुआ है इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि देश के लोग जानते हैं कि सरकार को सक्षमतापूर्वक कौन चला सकता है और कितनी किस के हाथ में ताकत है और जब जब समय आया है तब तब कांग्रेस ने अपनी परंपराओं को निभाते हुए और आज सक्षम राजनेता राजीव गांधी ने इस देश को एक सक्षम कार्यक्रम दिया है सही दिशा इस देश को प्रदान की है और एक ऐसा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन इस देश को दिया है जिससे देश का समुचित विकास हो सकता है। उपसभापति महोदया, आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए जो समय दिया इसके लिए मैं आपका अत्यन्त आभारी हूं। जय हिन्द।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, there are 251 amendments to the Motion. They may be moved at this statge. Amendment Nos. 1 to 15 by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Not here. Shri Lal K. Advani. Not here. Shri Ashwani Kumar. ..Not here. Shri Pramod Mahajan. Not here. Shri Shanker Sinh Vaghela. Not here Shri Kailashpati Mishra. Not here.

Amendment Nos. 16 to 21 and 174 to 177 by Shri Shanker Sinh Vaghela. Not here.

Amendment Nos. 22 to 37 by Dr. Bapu Keldate. Not here Amendment Nos. 38 to 81 by Shri M. A. Baby.

SHRI M. A. BABY (Kerala): Madam, I move::

38. "That at the end of the Motion the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Addres does not mention about the declaration of the whole of Tripura as distrurbed area under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 on the eve of the State Legislative Assembly election, and changing the administrative set-up in violation of election laws'.

39. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the use of Army in Tripura for the partisan election purpose of the Ruling Party at the Centre".

40. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the declaration of the decaration of the whoe of Tripura as disturbed area without consulting the State Government there."

41. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the appointment of Governor in a number of States in contravention of all democratic norms ignoring the respective Chief Ministers, flouting the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission."

42. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the alternative proposal submitted by the Non-Congress(I) Chief Minister on the terms of reference of the Ninth Finance Commssion."

43. "That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the failure of the Government to clear developmental projects from the Opposition rules States."

44. " That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the extravagant expenditure in holding a Cabinet meeting in a wild-life sanctuary disturbing environmental peace of the area."

45. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about specific concrete steps proposed to ensure the integrity and security of the country.' "

46. "That at the end of the Motion the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the address does not mention about any course of action to ensure that the use of religious places will be forbidden for political purposes."

47. "That at the end of the Motion the following be added namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the acute hardship being suffered by persons below the poverty line due to steep rise in the prices of essential consumer commodities.' "

[Shri M. A. Baby]

48. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about any definite assurance for implementation of electroral reforms within a definite time-limit.' "

49. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about any scheme of the Government to probe into the unaccounted Indian capital deposited through various channel in foreign countries and to take necessary flolow-up action. '"

50. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the need of formulation by the Government of a policy so that the farmers may get remunerative prices for their agricultural produce keeping in view the rising costs of farm in-put.' "

51. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about Government's inability to check corruption at high levels.' "

52. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not take note of the disproportionate rise in the Consumer Price Index as compared to the change in the wholesale price index of the essential commodities.' "

53. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the importance of public sector in the economy and measures proposed to be taken to strengthen and make viable public sector units such as timely completion of projects, utilising their full capacity, etc.' "

54. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for implementation of a composite price policy ensuring remunerative price to peasant producers, parity between the prices of agricultural produce and industrial products and inputs, limiting the difference in the price paid to the primary producers and charged from the actual consumers to twenty per cent and guaranteed supply of all essential commodities at controlled prices through a net-work of public distribtution system by nationalising wholesale traders.' "

55. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not take a serious view of the fact that in most of the State the implementation of the land reforms including the land ceilings and distribution of surplus land to the tiller has come to a dead halt.' "

56. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not express serious concern over the fact that even after 40 years of independence nearly one-third of the Indian villages are not provided even with drinking water."

57 "That at the *end* of the Motion the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not propose to put any effective curbs on the drain in our national resources as a result of remittances of the profits, interest, royalties and dividends by the multinationals from this country."

58 "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the growing regional imbalances and steps to correct them."

59. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the recognition of trade unions through secret ballot."

60. "That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the increasing menaca of dowry and dowry deaths in the country."

61. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the proportional represenation as a measure of electoral reforms."

62. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not make a mention of the steps to make a mention of the steps to make A.I.R. and Doordarshan as autonomous bodies."

63. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not show due concern at the growing economic disparities resulting in more and more people going below the poverty line."

64. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the need of incorporating the right to exercise franchise on attaining 18 years of age as a fundamental right in the Constitution."

65. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the Government's failure to curb the growth of monopoly industrial houses in the country."

66. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the U.S.A., athe main factor endangering the world peace."

67. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret the address does not mention about the growing expansion of the U.S. military base in Diego Garcia and arms build up including nuclear arms there."

68. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the address does not mention about the steps for the abolition or the bonded labour system and the proper rehabilitation of bonded labourers in the country."

69. "That the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the measures to solve the problem of mounting illiteracy in the country."

70. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the continued brutal atrocities on Harijans and Adivasis in different parts of the country particularly in Bihar and U.P."

71. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention of ever increasing foreign debt repayment liability."

72. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about failure to give compulsory education to the children in the

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age group of 6 to 14 years as provided in the Constitution."

73. "That at the *end* of the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the housing shortage in the country including slums in all the big cities and the measures to ameliorate the condition of slum dwellers"

74. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the undertrials rotting in fails without a fair trial for years together and particularly undertrials in Jodhpur Central Jail."

75. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the failure of the Government to unearth black money and to punish the guilty."

76. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the supply of all essential commodities through public distribution at reasonable price throughout the country."

77. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to effectively climinate the dowry system in the country."

78. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention abou the interference of the World Bank and the I.M.F. in India's economy."

79. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the need of inclusion of Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution."

80. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the intention of the Government to solve the Darjeeling problem, created by the GNLF,"

81. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the need of special Central assistance for the industrial development of Darjeeling."

[*The Amendments Nos.* 38 *to* 81 *also stood in the names of S|Shri Sunil Basu Ray, Dipen Ghosh and Narayan Kar*]

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment Nos. 82 to 172 and amendment No. 178 by Shri N. E. Balaram.

SHRI N E. BALARAM (Kerala): Madam, I move:

82. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to strictly adhere to the previously following norm of consulting the State Governments in the matter of appointment of Governors to the respective states."

83. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to stop the practice of increasing the administered prices of coal, petrol, steel, sugar etc. by Government during inter-session period thereby by passing parliament and aggravating the inflationary pressure on the people."

84. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not condemn the declaration of Tripura as a disturbed area on the eve of assembly elections followed by deployment of armed forces, without the consent of the State Government."

85. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to stop the recent moves for privatisation of public sector industries."

86. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to take steps to stop erosion of the independence of judiciary."

87. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to strictly monitor and control the distribution of drought and flood relief assistance to the affected people and take stringent measures against corrupt practices connected therewith."

88. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not take note of the stagnation in the production of oilseeds pulses, cotton and jute in the country."

89. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not take note of the disproportionate rise in the Consumer Price Index compared to the change in the wholesale price index of essential commodities,"

90. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the ever-increasing number of big and small industries falling sick,".

91. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not express Government's concern over the repeated postponement of the proposed international conference for converting India Ocean into a zone of peace,".

92. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to give unemployment allowance to the unemployed persons.'"

93. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the importance of public sector in the economy and the need to make public sector units viable by taking such measures as timely completion of projects, utilising their full capacity etc.'"

94. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for implementation of a composite price policy ensuring remunerative prices to peasants, parity between the prices of agricultural produce and industrial products inputs, limiting the difference in the prices paid to the primary producers and charge from the actual consumers to twenty percent. and guaranteed supply of all essential commodities at control prices through a network of public distribution system by nationalising wholesale traders."

95. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the failure of the Government to revamp and expand public distribution system which is essential for checking price rise and

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ensuring supply of daily necessities to the people.'"

96. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about any measures to nationalise jute, cotton, textile, sugar, vanaspati, drug and other essential food producing industries.'"

97. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that funds allocated for agriculture, irrigation and rural development mainly benefit the rich while the poor sections are denied these benefits.'"

98. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention the fact that in most of the States the implementation of land reforms, including the land ceilings and distribution of surplus land to the tiller, has come to a dead halt.'"

99. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention that the existing laws relating to the minimum agricultural wages are not being faithfully implemented in a number of States as a result of the influence of landlords on the Government and the administrative machinery.'"

100. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not express serious concern over the fact that even after 40 years of independence nearly one-third of the Indian villages have not been provided even with drinking water.'"

101. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the urgent need to enact a comprehensive Central Legislation for agricultural workers.'"

102. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to put effective curbs in the drain in our national resources as a result of remittances of profits, interest, royalties and dividends by the multi-nationals from this country.'"

103. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the growing regional imbalances and the steps taken to correct them.'"

104. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the mounting unemployment and under-employment in the country.'"

105. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not take note of the failure of the Government to unearth black money effectively.'"

106. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the recognition of trade unions through secret ballot.'"

107. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not take note of the continuous liberalisation of industrial policy in favour of monopolists and multinationals.'"

108. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention anything about the increasing menace of dowry and dowry deaths in the country.'"

109. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about any proposal to reserve 25 percent of jobs for women in Government and semi-Government offices in order to find a solution to the problem of Women's unemployment.'"

110. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not express any concern over the continued exploitation of Adivasis by the mine-owners engaged in illegal mining operations in the tribal areas of Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.'"

111. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the proportional representation as a measure of electoral reforms.'"

112. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not express any concern over the growing economic disparities resulting in more and more people falling below the poverty line.'"

113. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the failure of Government to curb the growth of monopoly of industrial houses in the country.'"

114. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the progress made in the implementation of National Health Policy.'"

115. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the Adult Education Programme and the steps proposed to be taken for its reactivation.'"

116. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the huge arrears to be paid to the sugarcant growers by sugar mills in the country.'"

117. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the US imperialism as the main factor hampering conversion of Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.'"

118. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about U.S.A. as the main factor endangering world peace and particularly the peace in Europe.'"

119. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the growing expansion of the U.S. military base in Diego Garcia and arms build-up, including nuclear weapons, there.'"

120. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for inclusion of Nepali, Manipuri, Maithili,

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Konkani, Santhali and Bhojpuri languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.'"

121. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the increasing tentacles of multinationals in Indian economy.'"

122. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps taken for abolition of bonded labour system and proper rehabilitation of bonded labourers in the country.'"

123. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about any scheme to effectively check the widespread floods and drought which occur every year in different parts of the country.'"

124. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the measures to be taken to solve the problem of mounting illiteracy in the country.'"

125. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to grant pension to aged agricultural workers.'"

126. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the continued brutal atrocities on Harijans and Adivasis in different parts of the country, particularly in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.'"

127. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the malpractices in the implemention of various programmes such as IRDP, NREP and RLEGP.'"

128. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not take note of the anti-working class policy of the Government marked by attacks on trade union rights, repressive measures and Government's reluctance to repeal laws like ESMA.'"

129. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the ever-increasing foreign debt repayment liability.'"

130. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the position of Indian women who are victims of obscurantism, semi, feudal outlook and, despite the equality of sexes proclaimed in the Constitution, are denied equal treatment, including equal wages.'"

131. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the frequent eruption of communal violence in various parts of the country disrupting communal harmony.'"

132. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the growing insecurity among Government employees consequent upon the Supreme Court judgement on Article 311(2) of the Constitution.'"

133. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the failure of the Government to provide compulsory education for all children upto the age of 14 years as provided in the Constitution.'"

134. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to take effective and immediate steps to fill the vacant posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.'"

135. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to grant sufficient funds to ameliorate the condition of drought affected people in various States.'"

136. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the increase in number of slums in all major cities and the measures to ameliorate the condition of slumdwellers.'"

137. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to introduce workers' participation in management.'"

138. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not take serious note of power crisis in the country affecting the utilisation of existing capacity in the industrial sector and the steps to be taken to solve the problem.'"

139. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the interference by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in Indian economy, which has become more pronounced as evidenced by World Bank demand for abolition of food and fertilizer subsidies and its pressing for a reduction of consumption standards of the people.'."

140. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for implementing the recommendations of the Mandal Commission regarding reservations in Government services.'"

141. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the crippling effects of the liberalised import policy on the indigenous capital goods industry.'"

142. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the necessity of taxing the agricultural income to raise internal resources.'"

143. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the necessity of re-examining the automobile policy and the need to give more stress on efficient and reliable public transport.'"

144. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about any proposal to formulate a National Pension Scheme for old and infirm people in the country.'"

145. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not take serious note of the growing

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irregularities, frauds and other malpractices being committed by the managements of various nationalised banks in the disbursement of loans and the need to institute an independent inquiry into the matter and to get the accounts of all the nationalised banks audited through a separate audit commission.'"

146. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not express serious concern over the prolonged imprisonment of the black leader Mr. Nelson Mandela and does not mention about the need to urge upon the racist regime in South Africa to release him forthwith unconditionolly.'"

147. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not take serious note of the prevailing communal tension in different parts of the country following the unlocking of the controversial Ram Janama Bhoomi Babri Masjid Complex in Ayodhya and the need to solve the dispute by declaring the complex as a national monument and handing it over to the Archaeological Department.'"

148. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to fix a ceiling on income and expenditure.'"

149. "That at the end of the Motion the following be *added*, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to review the working of foreign banks in the country and to take steps for their nationalisation.'"

150. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention anything about the proposal for inclusion of the 'Right to Work' as a Fundamental Right in the Constitution.'"

151. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about any proposal to bring forward a legislation to regulate the service conditions of workers engaged in the construction industry throughout the country.'"

152. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not take serious note of unabated rise in the urban land prices, particularly in the metropolitan cities and the need to take effective measures with a view to put an end to all speculation in land prices.'"

153. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the failure of the Governmetn to tackle rural housing problem effecively.'"

154. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not take serious note of the prolonged river water disputes between various States in the country which hamper the progress of several irrigation and hydro-electric projects and cause huge loss to the country in agricultural and power sectors and the need to resolve these disputes immediately.'"

155. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not express serious concern over the growing drug addiction among the students at the school and university levels and the need to evolve suitable

measures by involving social and voluntary organisations to tackle the problem effectively.'"

156. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that the medical facilities provided in most of the villages, particularly in remote areas of the country, are inadequate and there is an urgent need to chalk-out a comprehensive programme on priority basis for providing adequate medical facilities in such villages.'"

157. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the gradual privatisation of the public sector and entry of multinationals and monopolists into the sphere of activities of the public sector and the need to put an immediate halt to this policy that spells ruination for the economic self-reliance of the country.'"

158. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to immediately stop the large-scale import of technology and goods which are detrimental to the indigenous development of industry.'"

159. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to (a) enact a more stringent law against rape; (b) put effective ban on sale of women; (c) amend dowry law modifying the definition and create an effective machinery for its implementation; (d) abrogate Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986; (e) set-up an effective machinery for the implementation of laws aimed at giving relief to women; (f) provide shelter homes for women who are victims of social oppression; and (g) immediately set-up family courts with a view to curb the prevalent atrocities against women such as rape, molestation, sale of girls, wife-beating, dowry murders etc. in nearly all parts of the country'."

160. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not express concern over the poor participation of women in economic social, cultural and political fields and the need to take the remedial measures such as (a) availability of primary schools to every child within a maximum distance of one kilometer; (b) free mid-day meals for schools children; and (c) setting-up of daycare centres for children of working women as many girls have to take care of their small brothers and sisters when mothers go to work'."

161. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not condemn the policy of US Administration to escalate the arms race and its refusal to heed world public opinion, including the opinion in that country to stop nuclear tests and to give us its plans to induct arms into space.'"

162. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to rectify the short-comings in the existing Consumer Price Index (CPI) as per the recommendations of the Rath Committee after conducting a proper family budget survey and evolving a methodology of compilation of index in consultation with the trade unions'."

163. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not express concern over the continued efforts of the Government to hand-over the power system and power generation to private sector and multi-

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nationals, which is not in the interest of self-reliance of the economy and all-round development of the national economy'."

164. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about any concrete steps to contain the unabated rise in prices of essential commodities and the inflationary trends weakening the economy of the country'."

165. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the deteriorating law and order situation in the country as a whole'."

166. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to bring about a Central legislation for banning capitation fees in medical and engineering colleges'."

167. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the wide-spread discontent among the top Government officials, scientists etc. consequent upon the way they are being treated in the matter of appointments to the higher posts, transfers etc.'."

168. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to evolve a uniform wage policy for junior doctors all over the country'."

169. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for providing schools buildings and other infra-structure for elementary education in thousands of villages, when crores of rupees are being spent on Model Schools and residential schools'."

170. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to effectively eliminate the dowry system in the country'."

171. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the Government's failure in taking effective steps to check over-increasing accidents in coal mines.'"

172. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the large-scale pilferage and smuggling of coal from the mines'."

[*The Amendment Nos. 82 to 172 also stood in the names of S/Shri Gurudas Das Gupta, Chaturanan Mishra and Suraj Prasad*].

178. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the acute hardship being faced by people due to hike in prices, unemployment, closure of factories and poverty'."

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment No. 173 by Shri Chitta Basu.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (West Bengal): Madam, I move:

173. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not reflect the politico-socio-economic realities in the country and fails to indicate appropriate policy formulations, priorities and strategies to meet the situation'."

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment Nos. 179 to 194 by Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY (Karnataka): Madam, I move:

179. "That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:--

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the electoral reforms as suggested by the Election Commission'."

180. "That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

'but regret that there is no mention in the Address of delimitation of Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies on the basis of increased population.'"

181. "That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the settlement of Punjab problem'."

182. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does mention about the growing unemployment in the country'."

183. "That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the non-availability of essential commodities to the large sections of the people'."

184. "That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

'but regret that the Address fails to mention the growing disparity in the income and wealth among the people'."

185. "That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not condence the declaration of Tripura as disturbed area.'"

186. "That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:--

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the indefinite postponement of elections to Delhi Metropolitan Council'."

187. "That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the shortfall in achievements of plan targets'."

188. "That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the adverse effect of transfer of High Court Judges on Judiciary'."

189. "That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not wake any reference to the need for proportional representation as a measure of electoral reforms'."

190. "That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to make All India Radio and Doordarshan as autonomous bodies'."

191. "That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not show due concern over the growing economic disparities resulting in more and more people going below the poverty line'."

192. "That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention the steps for the proper rehabilitation of bonded labourers in the country'."

193. "That at the *end* of the Motion the following be *added*, namely:—

'but regret that there is no mention in the Address to supply all

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essential commodities to the people through public distribution system at reasonable prices throughout the country'."

194. "That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the hike in the administered prices of coal, steel, petrol and sugar etc. on the eve of Budget Session of Parliament'."

[*The Amendment Nos.* 179 *to* 194 *also stood in the name of Shri D. B. Chandre Gowda*].

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment Nos. 195 to 201 by Shri Reddy.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: Madam, I move:

195. "That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the recent appointment of Governors in violation of Sarkaria Commission's recommendations'."

196. "That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about role of Governors and their effect on the Centre-State relations'."

197. "That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the increase in the administered prices of steel, edible oils, petrol and coal etc. and their adverse impact on the economy of the country in general and states in particular'."

198. "That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the deployment of army in and the declaration of the entire State of Tripura as disturbed area without consulting the State Government'."

199. "That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the Prime Minister's participation in the meeting of the District Magistrates and Collectors, which is undemocratic and affects affairs of States'."

200. "That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the sad demise of great Messiah of the poor, Shri Karpoori Thakur which was a great loss to the whole Nation'."

201. "That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps taken for the implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission on Backward Classes'."

[*The Amendment Nos.* 195 *to* 201 *also stood in the name of Shri Jagdambi Prasad Yadav*].

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment Nos. 202 to 212 by Shri Ajit Singh. Not here. Shri Rasheed Masood. Not here. Amendment Nos. 213 to 251 by Shri Satya Prakash Malaviya. Not here.

The question were proposed.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Samar Mukherjee.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (West Bengal): Madam Deputy Chairman, I rise to oppose the Motion moved by Shri A. G. Kulkarni. It does not mean that I have any personal disregard for the President. With full regard for the President, I oppose this Motion because the President's Address reflects the policies of the Congress Government.

As you know, a demand has been made by almost all the opposition parties and the people outside that the Rajiv Gandhi Government should resign and seek a fresh verdict from the people. This demand for the resignation of the Rajiv Gandhi Government is based on certain basic factors, not simply some immediate factors.

1.00 P.M.

Now the rule of the Congress is over 40 years. People have got enough time to judge the performance of this Congress Government. In between there was some 2½ years' intervention by Janata Government. Now the President's Address and the Motion moved by Mr. Kulkarni is of high praise for the performance of the Government. Big achievements, the resilience of the economy, the country is advancing in a big way, these are the claims made here, but what is the barometer to judge the achievements? It is true, there have been some achievements here and there, some electrification in some villages, some development of some roads, some technological achievements, these are there, but the main barometer should be the life of the people. Regarding foreign policy we have supported. This is a national policy. Simply it does not go to the credit of the ruling Congress party. Wherever any step this Government has taken for the solution of any ethnic problem, for the solution of conflicts, which we have thought are a correct line of action, we have extended our support. It is not that we blindly oppose every action of this Government. We have supported Punjab accord, we have supported Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement. We have supported various other measures. Even in this House some unanimous resolutions have been passed, but that is not the yardstick by which we judge the achievements of the Government. The basic fundamental thing which the Congress and the Government have been claiming repeatedly even before the independence is removal of poverty and unemployment. Now, let us see what is their performance? So many figures have been given in the Presidential Address. Six Five-year Plans are over. Third year of the Seveth Five Year Plan is also over. What is the performance, what is the result? They are claiming that they have been able to reduce unemployment but the reality is just opposite to the claim. Only a few minutes before one ruling party Member made a reference to the crisis in the textile industry. How serious is the crisis? Lakhs and lakhs of people are now unemployed. Thousands and thousands of powerlooms have been closed, textile factories have been closed, there is all round industrial sickness. The figure is still terrible. The Government figure is, as on date 1,70,000 factories, units. In 1982 the figure given by Reserve Bank was only 22,400, of industrial closure and sickness. Now each year it is increasing. When each year it increases, this means this is the result of the policy of this Government. And still if we allow this Government to remain in power, more and more closures will be there, more and more industrial sickness will be there and then there will be more and more unemployment, unemployment not simply due to the growth of population, but even the employed ones are going to be thrown out of employment. There is a very serious crisis in jute industry. There is a serious crisis in sugar industry. Who is responsible for these crises? Is there any explanation for this? This is the result of the policy of the Government being pursued by Shri Rajiv Gandhi and which was pursued by previous governments also I am not simply blaming the Rajiv Gandhi Government. The various Congress Governments have been responsible for this. Why do I say this? You see the position of rise in prices. Now it is a figure given by Government. It is not my figure. If we take 1970-71 as the base year with the index as 100, which was also the year when Indira Gandhi won the elections on the slogan of "Garibi Hatao", what is the rise in wholesale prices? Now it has reached the figure of 415. This is the wholesale price index. That means, from 1970-71, the wholesale price index has increased more than four times Is this the way for "Garibi Hatao"? According to the *Hindu* the consumer price index was 588 in 1984. The base year for this is 1960 when the index was 100. Now in December, 1987, it has reached 752,

though the real price hike is not properly reflected in the consumer price index. That means people are facing more and more serious distress in their daily like due to the rise in prices. Who is responsible for this? It is the policy of the Congress Government which is responsible.

Yesterday the Railway Budget was presented. Through it you have contributed further to rise in inflation. Then you have increased the postal and telecommunication charges, in addition to the administered prices. Apart from the aspect of parliamentary democracy, to which I will come a little later, is there any alternative policy before this Congress Government? Nothing. I am glad that Mr. Kulkarni has come back. Yesterday he moved the Motion supporting the President's Address. But from what he spoke, he should have voted against his own Motion.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH (West Bengal): He should have been better in the Opposition side.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Yesterday, he raised the question of farmers.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra): With due respect, I would only say that while we are moving a Motion of Thanks to the President for his Address, it does not mean that the Congress Party should not express its views on the problems agitating the minds of the people. That is also my job.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I support you.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: I am a Congress politician. I am not a Communist politician. There is a difference.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I support you fully.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: That is all right.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I am defending you.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Quite good.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: We are supporting you, not your Motion.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: But the logic is just the opposite. You have raised the question of the grievances of the farmers, the problems of the people, why the farmers are going against the Congress. That is what I am asking your friends to consider.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: That is what I requested the Government also.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I have full respect for the President. I am not talking about him personally. I am talking about the policy of the Government. Yesterday you have stated the policy of the Government. Now the farmers at the receiving end are getting only Rs. 261 while giving back they have to pay Rs. 302. That is why they are suffering losses; their income is going down. Who is responsible? That is my question. You have not answered that. It is the policy of the Government. Now, if this Government remains in power, this disparity will further grow. There is no solution within the framework of the present policies of this Government. After 40 years of experience we have come to the conclusion that these policies cannot be changed which, you said yesterday, should be changed. These policies can be changed unless this Government is changed, because the policies of the Government are tied up with the vested interests.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: This is a queer logic of yours. We are trying to improve the conditions of the farmer.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: How can you change your policies?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: You will learn through experience. People learn through experience.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Kulkarniji, Mr. K. K. Birla's seat is just behind you;

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

with the entire administration including top persons, including Minister. This is total degeneration of the country. That is why the slogan has been fraised, "*Bharat bachao.*" This is the meaning of this slogan "*Bharat bachao*" mean, people of India should be saved, India should be saved.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Punjab): West Bengal *bachao.*

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: The pre-condition is removal of Rajiv Gandhi.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Now I have talked about the industrial sickness. The claim they make is that they are solving the unemployment problem, poverty. Poverty is increasing day by day. Now, the Five-Year Plans are serving whom? Yesterday, Mr. Kulkarni has said that this is an infrastructure for private capital. I think, you remember your words. I support it.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: That is right.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: That is why Five-Year Plan is a capitalist Plan. Why is the Government having these policies to help big houses, monopoly houses to earn huge profits? Because since the independence the Government, the Congress Government is pursuing the policy of strengthening capitalism in India.

Why has China differed? Today you are referring to China, China, since independence, has taken to the path of socialism. Why has India taken to the path of capitalism? It is because the party in powers is representing the captalist class, though there is mass base, whereas as party in power in China is representing the working class the toiling people committed to socialism.

Here, the word "socialism" has come during the emergency. It has entered into the Constitution. That is not for rtal socialism. Because socialism has become popular on a world scale and Congress is being exposed as the defender of the capitalists and monopolists, to cheat the people, to decieve the people, they started talking about socialism.

Now you see how there has been the growth of monopoly in India through the Five-Year Plans. Birlas, Tatas, Mafatlals and other are becoming big and monopolists through the 5-Year Plan. Birla's assets before the independence were below Rs. 40 crores. Birlas' assets in 1986 have grown to Rs. 4,276 crores. You can understand who is gaining by these Five-Year Plans. About Tatas, the same was the position before the independence. Each year profits are growing. In 1972, Birlas' assets amounted to Rs. 529.42 crores. In 1984 it went up to Rs. 3,359 crores in 1985 to Rs. 4,111 crores and in 1986 it was Rs. 4,276 crores.

Now I give you the information about the Tatas. Before Independence their assets were below Rs. 40 crores. In 1972, it went up to Rs. 641 crores, in 1984 to Rs. 3,120 crores, in 1985 to Rs. 3,619 crores and now in 1986 it went up to Rs. 4,150 crores. All these are monopoly houses.

On the other side you see the figures of the unemployed. The Government has now stopped giving total figures of the unemployed. The figures we get are only those made available from the Employment Exchanges. Now, according to the Employment Exchanges, the present figure is 31 million. When Mrs. Gandhi became the Prime Minister for the first time, this figure was 45 lakhs. Now it is more than 3 crores and 10 lakhs. Each year this figure of unemployed is increasing. Each year the assets of the big monopoly houses are becoming much bigger. This is the economic policy the Congress Government is pursuing. And when the man becomes a monopolist, he increases his power to corrupt the entire administration. He purchases Ministers and others. Mr. Kulkarni yesterday said that the capitalists have lobbies to grease the palms of the big bosses. I fully agree with him. That

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Madam, his speech has helped me to expose the policies of the Government. The Government is claiming that they have started a drive against poverty and IRDP and some similar schemes are the weapons to fight poverty. Yesterday you stated your experience of implementation of the IRDP schemes. One officers deals with it for the entire district and 60 per cent of the IRDP money goes into the pockets of the officers. This is your statement. Outside we have been shouting repeatedly that this has been happening. The real money is not going to the poor. So, if this Government remains in power and this Administration remains as it is, as you stated as your experience—yesterday—will create a further crisis by resulting in more and more corruption, because corruption has now become a national feature—all-sided corruption. Why this all-sided corruption? Why this total collapse of moral values, why the fundamentalist, communal and casteist forces are raising their heads, why even the police are raping tribal women, openly, along with the goondas, backed by the landlords and vested interests? It is because this ruling party is hand in glove with all the vested interests. Just now a friend from your side who raised the question of the textile crisis said that all the smugglers are operating from Bombay. Smugglers cannot operate, vested interest cannot operate unless there is collusion between the Administration and the vested interest. That is why all-sided corruption is there, total moral collapse is there.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Does it mean in West Bengal and Kerala there is not corruption?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I do not claim so.... *(Interruptions)*..

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Yesterday I quoted the case of Jyoti Basu's private secretary drawing money..*(Interruptions)* ..Only yesterday I quoted the case of Jyoti Basu Government's involvement with a builders' lobby. How can you justify?

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: When you are having a Prime Minister administering a corrupt Government; then how can West Bengal be free from corruption?.. *(Interruptions)*..

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: You say you are also corrupt and every political party is corrupt: Andhra Pradesh is corrupt, Karnataka is corrupt. Kerala is corrupt....*(Interruptions)* .. Madam, the whole logic of his is, he is saying the same thing.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: You have lost your sense of wisdom by going over that side.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: By coming this side I am becoming more practical, shedding the madness I was having there.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: My time should not be taken by this interruption.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: He is a senior Member. Let us hear him.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I do not want to talk about individual, corrupt fellows.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Two seniors are quarrelling.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Not quarrelling. We are arguing very serious issues, very serious things. They are of national concern.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: That is right.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Corruption has become a national feature from top to bottom. I have not claimed, West Bengal is free. I am telling, through your experience you have stated it. Here just now another Congress M.P. raised this question, how the smugglers are operating in Bombay. I am telling, the operation of these smugglers, operation of corrupt elements cannot develop, cannot take place unless they are in collusion

is what I am telling and this is the Government which is responsible for all this. You accept that capitalists are greasing the palms of the top leaders and you are telling the people that India is advancing progressively in a very big way. This is he contradiction in which you are placed. Do you realise what is the Indian situation now?

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: I could have replied to each and every point but I do not want to interrupt you. You are a senior Member.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I am talking about what you had said yesterday.

Now, in today's paper—Hindustan Times—a news item has come that Chandraswami has millions and millions of dollars shifted to foreign countries. I may point out there is not one Chandraswami, there are large number of Chandraswamis in India shifting their money to Swiss Banks. Against that the whole country is now agitating to find out the sources of corruption. You know on the plea of short of money the Government are increasing the postal charges and telephone charges. Yesterday all the Opposition leaders protested against these increases. Your argument is there is no money. Train fare is increased, freight charges are increased. The argument is that there is no money. Thousands and thousands of factories are being closed, because they have become non-viable. So, when the workers are demanding nationalisation you are saying no nationalisation; there is no money. Rajiv Gandhi has told in some convention that we are not a hospital that when any private industry is sick we will take it over, get it cured and hand it over to the private man. So, no factory should be taken over by the Government. Is there any human aspect, I would like to ask? Where will several lakhs of workers, who are thrown out of job due to the closure and sickness of the industries go?

Deputations after deputations are coming here. Just now, my colleague, Shri Dipen Ghosh has mentioned about hunger strike by the employees of Stationery Office, Calcutta and other regional offices at Boat Club. Is it a sign of the growth of the economy and the resilence of the economy? What is the position of the value of the rupee? The World Bank has again demanded that the rupee should be devalued. Now, already there has been devaluation and without any announcement gradually the rupee has been devalued to a very big extent. According to today's "THE HINDU" one U.S. dollar was equivalent to Rs. 9 some five years back. But now it has become Rs. 13. One U.K. pound was equivalent to Rs. 15 some five years back; it has now become Rs. 22. The Energy Minister, Shri Vasant Sathe in one of his speeches at Bangalore has said that the rupee value has come down to 12 paise. In 1961 its value was 98 paise and now it has come down to 12 paise. If the value of the rupee goes down, what will be the fate of the poor people? The policy of the Government is not to lay hands on the blackmarketeers who are the owners of the black money. What is your taxation policy? It is remission of taxes of the big houses. The direct taxation has reached only 15 per cent. All taxes are through indirect taxation which has burdened the common masses and their sufferings are growing day by day. The profits of the monopoly houses are increasing phenomenally. They are increasing at whose cost? It is at the cost of the poor people. The entire burden is passed on to the poor people. There are Trade Unions which are demanding wage increase because the cost of living has gone up. They are in the organised sector. After a strike ultimately there is some settlement and some wage increase. Immediately the burden is passed on to the poor people. When the coal workers got wage increase, immediately the administered price of coal was raised by 25 per cent. So people have to pay higher prices. What is the Government's explanation? They say "What we can do? They are fighting for wage rise." This is the capitalistic system and the Government of India cannot change its policy because they are committed to this capitalist system and capitalistic ideologies. They are the defenders of the

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

capitalists. That is why basic change of the entire social system is the only solution.

Rural upemployment is growing phenomenally.

Madam, will you adjourn now?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you feel that the link of your speech breaks, you can continue for another ten minutes.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I will conclude at 1.40 P.M.

Government is in league with the feudal forces in the villages. It is in alliance with the big monopoly houses. That is why their industrial policy is to give more concessions to the monopoly houses and now they are inviting foreign monopolists including multinational corporations, American multinationals. Now in the name of NRIs, these big monopoly houses are also coming. Of course, that is threatening the Indian industrialists also. Tatas and Birlas have started opposing because they will occupy the key economic positions.

Now in agriculture, what is the position? The Census report says that proportion of agricultural labour has increased from 28 per cent in 1951 to 35 per cent in 1971 and 38 per cent in 1981. This is the Census report. So in the villages those who had some small lands, they are dispossessed of the land and now they are turning to be agricultural labourers. This is how the agriculture policy or the land reforms policy of this Government is operating. According to the rural labour inquiries, rural labour households rose from 25 per cent in 1964-65 to 30 per cent in 1974-75 and this process is going on. So the more the Congress remains in power, the poverty, the polarisation in agriculture is bound to further intensify and grow. The peasants are not getting remunerative prices. That is why, they are fighting. We have raised the demand that remunerative prices should be given to the peasants. We have raised the demand that the agricultural labour should get adequate wages in the villages and complete land reforms should be introduced. Without total agricultural land reforms, no feudal exploitation can be abolished and Government though they passed some legislations of land reforms, they have compromised with the feudal forces keeping various lacunae so that the land concentration is not broken. This is the reality in the rural part of India. Now because of the rise in prices, people's purchasing power is going down. That is why the crisis has further deepened. Less production of cloth due to so much closures of factories, powerlooms and handlooms has not created shortage. Stock is not disposed of because the people have lost their purchasing power and the Government is now exporting cloth. This is the situation. People are remaining half naked and lakhs of bales of cloth have accumulated. Now over and above this, Government is talking about introduction of modern technology, and modernisation. This modernisation at this stage is having a very serious impact on employment. That is why all the employees and workers are very much worried about their job security and the drive of the Government is to reduce the cost of production in the factories by reducing hands also. They want to reduce their expenditure in the offices, firms and institutions. The drive is that heavy work load should be imposed on the workers and the employees and with less staff, they want more production. With the introduction of computers, super computers and modern technology, the machine will take the place of the manual labour. That means more unemployment. Here the question comes how total employment can be assured and guaranteed. There the question comes that is why this policy of the present Government should be changed. But we are now convinced, people are going to be convinced, that so long as Congress is in power, the policy will not change. That is why the change of the entire social system has come before us. The Government is going in for more collaborations with multinationals. Already several hundreds of collaborations have been done. More and more will come this year. Just now I saw a quotation from an American Ambassador here that the collaborations in the last two years

with America have broken all the earlier records. Such collaborations have not taken place for several years which are now taking place with India. And the economy is now becoming more sick. According to a statement of the Central Statistical Organisation in the press, the real per capita income registered an annual growth of 1.6 per cent on an average during 1984-85 to 1986-87. This was almost half the three per cent average annual income registered in the three years ending 1983-84 whereas the growth of population is an average of 2.2 per cent each year. So the per capita income has gone down by 1.6. So, the more the growth of population, the less will be the per capita income. That means poverty is terribly increasing day by day. This is the position due to the policies of the Government. Now, if you see the conditions of the debt burden, the internal debt burden has reached more than Rs. 1,67,000 crores. As for the external debt burden, in regard to the third world countries, the World Bank has given certain figures which have appeared in 'The Hindu' dated 20-1-88. According to those figures, India's total external debt amounts to slightly over 41 billion dollars in contrast to Brazil which tops the list with one hundred and one billion. In terms of the present rate of exchange, this figure of 41 billion dollars means about Rs. 57000 crores. That is foreign debt. The Government of India has given a wrong account of Rs. 23,000 crores. And the Government of India is going in for more commercial loan and other loans from the World Bank and others. The World Bank has imposed certain conditions on the Government of India. What are the conditions? A report has come in the press. They want India to devalue the rupee. They want more privatisation. They want more liberalisation of imports. The Government of India has agreed to these though it has not got the courage to say publicly. This is a very serious threat to the Indian economy. The Indian economy is now going to be dominated by Americans. In the name of import of technology, there have been several agreements and licences given. In the name of technology they are coming. The worst thing is that the Government has agreed to send our experts and others to foreign countries for getting training in Harvard University and elsewhere. It is showing softness to American though we are talking about peace, and about non-alignment. Very recently the American ships with atomic missiles, automatic weapons, etc. were allowed to berth in Indian ports, including Bombay. This is the situation as how we are yielding to American pressure.

Now in relation to threat to democracy, it has been proved beyond doubt that democracy is not safe in the hands of the Congress, starting from the toppling of Kerala Government in 1959, then the conspiracy to topple NTR Government, then in West Bengal the semi-fascist terror in 1972, then in Tripura recently and now their performance here in Rajya Sabha. The newspapers have written about it. Today's main editorial of the Times of India reads "Rajiv Gandhi to be blamed". That is the main heading of the editorial. You want anyhow to keep yourself in power, by hook or by crook, by using military, violating all democratic norms and taking all corrupt measures. I am not going into details as my time is up. So, from the point of view of democracy, from the point of view of national unity and integrity, it is not safe in your hands because you are compromising with all communal organisation to keep yourself in power both in Kerala and in Tripura. This is quite evident. You are encouraging various fissiparous tendencies for narrow electoral interests. That is why the future of India is in darkness if the power remains in your hands. That is why, to defend the interests of the people of India, to defend our democracy, to defend our national unity, your Government must go as early as possible. That is why we oppose this claim of the President that our country is advancing. This is a false or wrong statement. The reality has been hidden. The reality is just the opposite.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House now stand adjourned for lunch and will meet at 2.42 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at fortythree minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at forty-five minutes past two of the clock, The Deputy Chairman in the Chair.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Madam Deputy Chairman, I rise to support the Motion moved by my esteemed colleague, Mr. Kulkarni thanking the President for his Address. The President's Address, gives a comprehensive picture of the present situation prevailing in the country, the achievements made by the Government in the most difficult circumstances, the challenges which the nation faces today and the Government's determination to meet these challenges. 1987 has been a very eventful year. It has also been a very challenging time for the entire nation. The threat posed by the terrorists and communal forces continues in the country. Last year, we also saw the vagaries and the fury of nature in the form of worst possible drought of the century and floods in major parts of the country. I am very happy to say that, in spite of these difficult circumstances and situations, the nation has emerged stronger, our economy has shown its strength and resilience and the Government has shown and proved its determination to meet any challenge. Our borders are secure today in spite of the fact that last year we had tension on both the borders the Indo-China border and our borders on the Pakistan side. There has been a massive military built-up in Pakistan and induction of sophisticated weapons in our neighbourhood. Our friends have referred to the serious clashes on the Siachen glacier. But today we can say that the Government took steps and our borders are secure. We are invulnerable to threats to our unity and integrity. This has been made possible because of the stability of the system, the leadership and the policies of the Government. We have been able to achieve this not in one day but over a period of 40 years since our Independence. In this period, this notion has seen developments in all the fields. Before me Mr. Samar Mukherjee referred to the situation in the country. He accused the Congress Governments of having failed the nation, of having failed to address itself to the problems of... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: We are all here and we agree to what he has said.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: I am here.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): When did you merge?

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: We have blood relationship.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Madam, Mr. Samar Mukerjee was referring to the economic situation in the country. He also accused the Government of having ignored the problems of poverty and unemployment since Independence. I was amazed when such a senior leader, such a senior parliamentarian, went to the extent of saying that this nation has achieved virtually nothing and the problem are increasing to an extent that the nation has become ungovernable. It is very surprising. I would like to remind my friends on the other side, and through them Mr. Samar Mukerjee too, that at the time of India's Independence, the Congress Party had made a commitment to the nation and to the people of this country. That was a commitment to democracy, a commitment to ensure social and economic justice in this country, to emancipate the poor and to do away with the vested interests who, in league with the feudal elements, had been exploiting the poor and the down-trodden for centuries. If we look back, Congress has lived up to that commitment. In these 40 years, I can say with satisfaction and pride as an

Indian that the nation has made significant development in all fields. be it science and technology, be it agriculture, industry of education. Today, we feel satisfied and relieved that in spite of what we have faced last year, we have enough reserve stocks of food. We are self-sufficient. We do not have to go with a begging bowl to fill our bellies. We are worried that people will die of starvation in thousands today because we have produced enough to take care of that. The achievements of our scientists are being acknowledged by the rest of the world. And we have people here who claim to be Indians. They are Indians. But in their blind opposition to the Government, they have lost the sense of reason and logic, and are disowning the achievements of the people of this country. They refuse to accept the results of the sweat and toil of our industrial workers, of our farmers. This is most unfortunate.

Madam, I feel hurt when a charge is levelled that this Government of the Congress Party has always been promoting monopoly houses. Congress has always been identified with the poor people. Congress has been identified with the weaker sections. It is their cause which the Congress has taken up. That is why we are here, we are governing the country. And that is the only reason that you people are sitting on the other side because the poor people have not been with you, Do I have to remind that eversince independence, the various social and economic reforms which have taken place in this country, the process of social and economic reform which was initiated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru—the abolition of Zamindari, the nationalisation of banks, the abolition of privy purses and I can go on—the credit for initiating and carrying out those social and economic reforms belongs only to the Congress and to none else in this country? Even those who are governing West Bengad and till recently governed Tripura, did not carry out any fresh social or economic reforms. That is why they have been rejected decisively today. That is why people had been upset with them. And the other friends who pose as champions of the poor, on various occasions, whensoever Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Smt. Indira Gandhi took these bold decisions, they were with the vested interests. Who went to the Supreme Court against the abolition of privy purses? Which were the forces that challenged the nationalisation of banks? This nation has not forgotten, let me tell you. You are forgetting this. Those who have benefited from those reforms, they are not going to forget them.

Madam, there was also a reference to unemployment which I agree is a very serious problem, which requires serious attention. Our Government has certainly given it the desired attention and taken up those programmes which heve helped in generating employment both in the rural areas and in the urban areas. According to Mr. Samar Mukherjee the number of unemployed is increasing. May be. Compared to 1947 and now, yes. But he must not forget that the India of 1988 is not the India of 1947. The face of India has changed. The face of our rural India has changed. Our population, Madam, has more than trebled in this intervening period. If we talk in terms of pure mathematics, then the entire population of India as on 15th August, 1947 has been brought above the povertyline. But what have they themselves been doing for the poor and for the unemployed, both in West Bengal and in Tripura? Has it unemployment and poverty vanished from West Bengal? Has it vanished in Tripura? In the case of West Bengal, it is the one State in India where the economy has been most mismanaged, where employment is given not keeping in view the deserving nature of a case, not keeping in view the social and economic plight of an individual but whether he holds the red card of the CPI (M) or not. The same was happening in Tripura. They were appointing party cadres as school [illegible]ers without any school

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buildings, denying employment to genuine unemployed youth. Because the people are more inclined towards Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the Congress Government, these friends on the other side are becoming upset, upset to an extent that they have refused to accept the verdict of the people, they have refused to accept the mandate given by the people to Congress party even in the latest election in Tripura.

Madam, coming back to the situation which prevailed last year, it is a matter of concern that we continue to have a serious challenge posed by the terrorists and the fundamentalists. It is well known that they have been getting the accistance from across the border, where training camps have been set up They are getting weapons from there and innocent people, including women and children, are becoming increasingly the victims of such forces. We condemn this outside interference and assistance. We should not have any reservations. But we must also accept that this is the challenge which we all have to face collectively. We must not dilute in any manner the efforts of the Government which has been fighting this challenge in a determined manner.

Similarly, the other threat which we face because of the military build up across our borders is also a threat for all of us to face. While I will dwell on it later, what I find is that friends on the other side sometimes ignore or refuse to accept that it is equally their responsibility to be one with the Government on these issues, those issues which concern all of us as a nation.

Madam, last year we have also seen the worst drought of the century, more severe than what was there in 1967. The drought affected 269 districts in the country. In some parts of Saurashtra and Rajasthan it was for the third or fourth successive year that the drought was there. And in Bengal, Assam and parts of Bihar de had floods. It was a great challenge and I commend the Government for having geared itself up. The Government did not for a moment shy away from its responsibilities. In spite of the enormity of the challenge, the situation was met effectively. We all know with what promptness the Central teams were despatched to all the affected States to assess the damage of the loss. Timely assistance was provided to the people, particularly the farmers. The public distribution system was stengthened. Water was made available. Essential commodities were made available and there was no panic. In any other country, particularly in a developing country, a crisis of this magnitude, would have resulted in panic. But here, we commend the Government for having weathered the storm, and in addition to that, for the alertness with which the counter fiscal measures have been taken and financial discipline introduced in the country to check the inflationary trend. I will not go into details about the economic achievements which have been mentioned in detail by my esteemed colleague Mr. Kulkarni. But may I say that this challenge of drought is certainly not over; we must never be complacent; we have to invoke the latest technology to unearth our hidden ground water resources we have to ensure adequate growth in production of fodder and also strengthen our public distribution system. I have no doubt that the Government which has demonstrated clearly its abilities and its determination will be able to do it I have every hope and belief.

3 P.M.

I may briefly mention about some of the very significant achievements during 1987. In spite of all challenges, we expect an industrial growth of 8to 9 per cent. This is commendable and I hope our friends on the other side, though they oppose this motion, will not disagree with something which is so visible and so clear. They must acknowledge it because this is the nationa's achievement. Our exports have increased by 24 per

cent. Friends from the other side have been talking about liberlised imports. Let met tell you that our exports are much more than what the imports have been. The balance of payment position is favourable. Government's decision on the national policy on child labour, on crop insurance, on national housing bank, are very commendable steps. This again demonstrates Governments' identification with the common man, with the farmers, with the poor people, with the shelterless people of this country.

Madam, when the Government has been battling with these problems, when the Government has been trying to meet these challenges, its achievements even in the international arena have been acclaimed by the world, particularly because of the consistent and sound foreign policy of this country, they policy which was formed during the days of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the policy which has bound and committed this nation to the concept of non-alignment, to the cause of under-developed and developing nations of the world, to the cause of peace and disarmament. India's role in promoting peace and disarmament to reduce international tension has always been positively acclaimed. I am very happy to say that what our present Prime Minister is doing—his initiative for peace, his initiative to reduce tention in the world—have been acclaimed by leaders of both the power blocs. The six-nation initiative on peace and disarmament and India's role in that, have been both acknowledged and acclaimed. Madam, last year, we had an agreement with Sri Lanka. This agreement once again proved our peaceful intentions and our desire to promote regional co-operation. It is because of this policy of India, the policy of the present Government, the stature of our Prime Minister, that we are also in a position today to try for bringing about an end to the Iran-Iraq War. We are also extending our assistance towards finding a solution to the Afghanistan and Kampuchean problems. Simultaneously, Government remains committed to the cause of the people of Palestine and the struggle against the abominable practice of apartheid. That is why, I am sad to find that this Government is being opposed purely for political ends and out of political motivations.

Madam, the friends on the other side have been questioning our one particular commitment, namely, our commitment to democracy. We do not require any sermons on democracy. Mr. Samar Mukherjee conveniently forgot that it was the Congress which chose the path of Parliamentary democrary. It was the Congress which ensured that the people shall govern. It was the Congress which gave the people of this country that right. The Congress has nourished democratic institutions (*Interruptions*). It is because of the commitment ot the Congress that democrary has survived in this country. I would like to remind you that we have always bowed before the verdict of the people. We have accepted their verdict sportingly, be it in 1977, be it the election in Haryana or in Kerala. But what happened in Tripura? Was the verdic of the people accepted? (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI CHAKRAVARTY (Assam): It was not an election at all.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That is how you think. This shows your shallow commitment. (*Interruptions*) Madam, I would like to repeat that we do not require any sermons on democracy. Our commitment is proved and well-established. It is you who have to prove your credentials or your commitment .....

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Maharashtra): or your *bona fides.*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: ...to Parliamentary democracy.

Madam, for the stability of our polity and Parliamentary democracy, the nation also requires a healthy opposition, an opposition which is both responsive and responsible, an opposition which is united, conscious and alive to the challenges faced by the nation. This is where the tra-

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gedy of India lies. We do not have a healthy opposition. Far from being healthy, it is a sick opposition. It is an opposition which is not united, constantly feuding and fighting. The leaders of opposition have clashing egos and ambitions. It is an opposition which lacks vision and which has not identified itself even today with the nation's development and nation's progress. This is the tragedy of India. Had they been responsive to the challenges, they would not have done what they did last year. When the nation was facing a grave threat of destabilisation, when the people were suffering because of drought and floods, what were our friends on the other side doing. They were busy in a sanderous campaign, they were busy diverting the attention of the people from these crucial issues. They were levelling those outrageous allegations which, in fact, tantamounted to denigrating our nation. You denigrated institutions. You levelled those accusations which remain unsubstantiated I charge you for having adopted double standards. You posed as moral crusaders. You forgot the moral values you for got the word 'corruption' when it stood proved in case of Shri N. T. Rama Rao and in case of Shri Hegde. You did not mention them. These are the double standards you have been adopting. That is what you have been doing.

DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): You cannot accuse them like that. They are not here to defend themselves.

DR. BAPU KALDATE (Maharashtra): Don't take the names of those persons who are not present in the House. You talk of Bapu Kaldate, you talk of Gurupadaswamy, but not of those who are not present in the House.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: These are the statements of facts about the governments of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Madam, they claim to be the champions of poor. May I also remind, when the Prime Minister, his ministerial colleagues, his partymen were busy in mobilising relief for the drought-hit people, they were not only trying to politicise the tragedy of drought but were busy parading before the Swedish Embassy? We were going to the villages, to the drought-affected people, you were going to the Swedish Embassy, trying your level best to denigrate your country.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA (Uttar Pradesh): We were trying to expose your corruption.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That is a I strongly object to. This is what this nation will object to. This is what this nation will never forgive. This nation will never forget your actions also.

Madam, before concluding I would like to say, for progress and development, the nation requires political stability, leadership and direction. We are very fortunate that we have stable government. Political stability is ensured by the Congress which has a proud record of service and sacrifice, record of over hundred years. Madam, we are fortunate that we have in our Prime Minister of pragmatic leader, a bold leader, a leader who is committed not only to preserve the ancent heritage but who is conscious of the need of modernisation. Mr. Samar Mukherjee was objecting to modernisation, but I may say that it is what this nation requires, it is necessary if we have to find a rightful place in the world along with other developed nations. Madam, this nation is poised for a forward leap. I hope the friends on the other side will, for a change, give up their policy of confrontation, their policy of sabotaging development and progress as is again evident from their decision to go in for 'Bharat Bandh' next month. You do some self-introspection, acknowledge the achievements of this nation, this Government and the people and follow a course which in future will ensure that you have some credibility in the eyes of the people.

Will these words, I once again support the Motion of Thanks moved by Mr. Kulkarni.